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All MSS. and letters relating thereto should be addressed to the Editor, The Common Cause, *Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1. Telephone: Museum 2702.]*

Notes and News.

D.O.R.A. 40 D.

A meeting of representatives of fifty-six leading organisations of men and women and of members of Parliament, was called together in the House of Commons on June 13th by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, at the invitation of Mr. Lees Smith, M.P. The meeting considered the effects and administration of regulation D.O.R.A. 40 D, and unanimously carried a resolution demanding its repeal.

Women and the Law.

The opening of the legal profession to women is a slow business, but it is close at hand. It is true that the Council of the Law Society strongly opposes Lord Buckmaster's Bill, and refuses to allow women to attend its lectures. The Law Societies of Manchester and Liverpool, too, unanimously oppose the Bill. But the forces on the other side are irresistible, and even within the ranks of the profession itself a change has begun. The Law Society of Bury (Lancs.), for example, unanimously supports the Bill, and Mr. Samuel Garrett is the President of the Council. And then the Representation of the People Act is on the Statute Book! Not very much more will be needed.

The Committee for opening this profession to women met in the House of Commons on June 17th under the chairmanship of Major J. W. Hills, and decided to ask the Government for time for the introduction of the measure in the Commons. Support has been received from an enormous number of Societies and Trade Unions, both of men and women, and two hundred Members of Parliament have promised their votes. This number includes many solicitors and barristers, and it is interesting to note that the two hundredth name to be added to the list was that of the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith.

The Cabinet and the Home.

Rumour has it that we shall shortly see a companion cabinet to the War Cabinet, formed to relieve the latter of the overwhelming pressure of work and to take in charge all purely "home affairs." Over and over again we have been brought up against this objection to women's political activity, that "a woman cannot understand foreign affairs." Now she is provided with a field for her energies where this objection no longer applies. In its Cabinet to deal with "domestic affairs," for how many women is the Government finding a place?

Revision of Women's Pay.

We are delighted to read the Army Council's new instruction increasing the rates of pay for Q.M.A.A.C.s and General Service V.A.D.s. Superintending forewomen and Record Office clerks will now receive 48s. per week; forewomen clerks Q.M.A.A.C. and head clerks V.A.D., 40s. 6d.—42s. 6d.; and ordinary clerks, typists, &c., 31s. 6d.—37s. 6d. All clerks will be enrolled at the minimum rates of the scale and gradually rise. A tendency towards a general increase in women's pay is now perceptible. This week's meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board has adopted the report of the Committee enquiring into recommendations for minimum rates of pay for women and girls, which recommends a minimum hourly rate of 5d. an hour for all women who have been on agricultural work for three months. The report has been forwarded to the various District Wages Committees for criticism. The rises are slight, and a great deal still remains to be done in the matter of women's wages. But we are glad to see at least an upward tendency.

The W.S. Amendment in U.S.A.

The American press of Thursday June 13th states that President Wilson has expressed the earnest hope that the Senate will pass a Woman's Suffrage Amendment to the American Constitution during the present session. This statement formed part of his reply to a memorial sent by the French Union for Woman's Suffrage. It is cheering to hear that the prospects of the Federal Suffrage for Women are not totally relinquished for the session, and to be reassured as to Mr. Wilson's staunch support of the feminist cause.

Women in the Danish Parliament.

We have this week received from the Danish Women's Suffrage Society an account of the part played by women at the last Danish election. This is the first occasion on which women have taken their place as political electors. The result of their vote and of the general change of attitude towards women's political emancipation is that four women have secured seats in Parliament. A new Election Act has been passed in Denmark extending the total number of Parliamentary seats to a hundred and forty. Outside the capital these seats are distributed among single-member constituencies, and there no women were elected. Within the capital the electoral system is one of Proportional Representation, where the electors vote by lists. Three women secured safe places on the lists, one a Radical, one a Social Democrat, and one a Conservative—yet another proof that women's suffrage in practice is not a party question. A fourth woman was elected by the curious Danish compromise between Proportional and Majority Representation, by which supplementary seats are distributed among single-member constituencies in proportion to the unrepresented minority vote. One of these was secured by a Conservative woman. The Radical woman member is a prominent woman suffragist, a prominent member of the Copenhagen Municipal Board, and the wife of the Minister of Defence; the Social Democrat is also a member of the Municipal Board, and has done excellent work in organising the brewery workers; the two Conservatives are—one a solicitor, the other a well-known board-school mistress.

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Party Politics.

In this year of grace 1918 events of many kinds crowd upon us, and from the constant shifting of circumstance a rapid change in public thought is born. Such a change brought about the unanimity that accompanied the passing of the Representation of the People Act, and the spirit that gave rise to this is working still. It is but four and a-half months since women were enfranchised, yet in that time many minor marvels have been accomplished, and before the year is out greater miracles may be expected. Between now and the next General Election one of the greatest political changes that may lie before us is a change in the programmes, and perhaps even in the very nature, of our old political parties. The old as well as the new parties will have their programmes to draw up, their lure to spread out for the electors: and among the many uncertainties of the situation they have got to face, the women's vote looms large. What will attract this unknown quantity and win its faithful allegiance? What do they want, these new voters, and how are they to be roped into the Party fold?

It is not our place to answer these questions. We are a non-party paper, and to each party its own problems and its own solutions. Anyone can see, however, that women care for domestic affairs, for housing, for health, for education, for children, and the sick and the old: they care, too, for the purity of politics, and they come fresh to its struggles without the accumulated memories of old bitterness and strife. With these indications, which no one can miss, the Parties will start, and according to their faith and their principles they will work out their own destinies as regards the new electorate.

There is one consideration, however, that may be easily overlooked, and it is an important one. The Suffrage Movement, which in one way or another has given to the women of this generation their political education, has been a non-party movement. Directly and indirectly the varying fortunes of the Franchise Bills have been weaning public-spirited women out of the tradition of party politics, until now the "non-party" spirit, and even the "non-party" tradition, is a real and tangible factor in their political thought. Nothing so surely draws applause from an audience of women as a reference to the abolition of the party system, and nothing evokes their enthusiasm more readily than the thought of independent members of the House of Commons. What, we wonder, will the Parties make of this non-party spirit? They may fight, tooth and nail, to assert their old ascendancy over the new voters, and if they do they may be beaten. They may, on the other hand, make terms with it, and by so doing be themselves transformed. We cannot foretell, and we cannot even foreshadow, what they may do; but this at least we know, that the thing is a real part of the spirit of the age, and one they will do well to reckon with.

Many things contribute to this modern spirit. The national danger brings with it great uniting enthusiasms; the European situation in which all old controversies are burning away is changing civilisation before our eyes, and men and women in these days think longingly of co-operation, of harmony and of federation. And when, with this hope in their hearts, they look at present-day affairs, they see the so-called "Party Truce" and wish it were more substantial than it is. No cry will sweep the country so surely as the cry of National Unity, and yet we still see the furtive tricks of party politics, and hear the echoes of the old troubles. The new voters without the old party allegiance do not like what they see and hear. Will there be nothing else ever to be seen or heard?

No one can tell with certainty what effect the coming of the women voters may have upon political affairs, and it may well be true that they will change but little the general policy of the nation. British women are, after all, of the same stock as British men, and share their interests and their prejudices. But some things we know that they will change and that quickly; and perhaps even now their mere presence, a great mass of unknown and unorganised voters, is working on the Parties for their improvement. If it is not, we would advise them to be careful, for *new brooms sweep clean.*

Utilisation of Woman-Power.

BY MRS. CHALMERS WATSON, C.B.E., M.D., FIRST CHIEF CONTROLLER W.A.A.C.

Stern facts face the nation at present. As the weeks pass, the pressure of the enemy becomes more and more insistent; the need of men for the fighting forces is more urgent than ever. The Government are now calling the men from agriculture, from the coal mines, from the munition factories, and from all those vital and essential industries which they have done their very best to conserve and develop.

The Minister of National Service concluded his remarks in a recent address with these words: "Although all these men are being withdrawn from civil life, the women will save us as they have done before." It is unnecessary to emphasise the willingness of women to place themselves at the disposal of the country at this critical moment, and to share in the fullest measure the labours and sacrifices of the men. That willingness has been proved by the services rendered with conspicuous success in many and varied fields. The women are willing to help, and if women are to undertake men's work under stress of national emergency, their conditions of work and pay must be so arranged that they can give their best without risk to health and well-being. Public appeals for women to come forward are constantly being made; on the other hand, the services of suitable women responding to such appeals are not utilised. The work to be done requires, as a rule, some experience. If the supply of skilled workers becomes exhausted, training for the unskilled or inexperienced must be instituted.

Recruits are required in the following fields:—

1.—*For Direct Substitution in the Services.*

This employment requires domestic and clerical workers of all categories; motor drivers and mechanics; and workmen in miscellaneous trades, both skilled and unskilled.

2.—*For Agriculture.*

In this group very large numbers of women are required not only to replace men, but also to increase home production. In this branch of war work they have to contend with poor accommodation, low wages, long hours, and wretched domestic conditions.

3.—*For the Care of the Civilian Sick.*

Numbers of women are wanted for nursing and general service in hospitals and infirmaries, private homes, children's and fever hospitals, and mental institutions. This duty to the civilian population is liable to be overlooked, and the matter is very serious, as many wards have had to be closed for lack of help. We have to remember that very many of the civilian population are the children, wives, and relatives of soldiers, and it is deplorable to think that any of these should lack care and attention because women shut their eyes to this somewhat prosaic side of war work. The shortage of doctors makes it imperative that as many patients as possible should be treated in hospital in order to save time and effort.

4.—*For Industry.*

In this field of work there is an ever-increasing demand for women, and dilution and substitution are constantly going on. There are set types of work to which men still cling as their special province. With a little adjustment this work can almost always be suitably adapted to women's labour.

The cry is constantly raised, "Conscript the women, or, as a preliminary measure, institute a voluntary conscription." Since the extension of the suffrage, conscription of women between certain ages appears on the surface to be the correct solution of the problem, but so far the authorities have made no move in this direction. The reason for this apparent apathy is that the conscription of women is not a necessary or workable proposition at the moment. There is an essential difference between the conscription of men and that of women under existing circumstances.

The conscription of men is a cut-and-dried procedure. The recruits are taken from their ordinary life, passed immediately into a training centre, and thence to a Government Service where known conditions exist. They give their services and in return receive board and lodging, pay for themselves and their dependants, travelling allowances, pensions, medical attendance, &c., and in order to ensure proper discipline, codes of penalties and punishments are clearly laid down. All are wanted; medical fitness is the only credential required. In the conscription of women, on the other hand, we are at once faced with innumerable difficulties. It might be possible to conscript the few thousands of women wanted in the Government Corps where certain conditions of service are now laid down, though naturally these are not as yet perfected. We are, however, faced with the difficulty that not only the medical fitness of the woman, but likewise her character and the type of work she can do have both to be considered. In all other departments and sections where women's help is urgently required, it would be nothing more nor less than industrial compulsion to suggest handing women over for the period of the war without any organised conditions of service, to be employed where and when and how the authorities may direct. This is nothing short of slavery, and creates a position that no one interested in the welfare of women could possibly approve.

To carry out a campaign for a general voluntary conscription of women would leave matters very much in the same position as they are at present. Early in 1917 thousands of women volunteered for National Service; these offers were not made use of because the machinery for absorbing and placing the offers of service was not ready. Many keenly patriotic and thoroughly suitable women were disheartened and disgusted that their offers of help were not promptly used. It is extremely difficult for the uninitiated to understand the difficulties involved in the employment of large numbers of women. If women are to be "mobile," that is, liable to be employed away from their homes, the crux of the situation is the provision of suitable housing in camps, hostels, or approved lodgings under intelligent supervision. Adequate accommodation of the simplest character is most difficult to obtain, and the shortage of labour and material adds considerably to the difficulties. The women, except in the case of the trained domestic worker, are not sufficiently expert to take over at once, so their useful employment must be undertaken by degrees, a process of dilution and substitution going on hand-in-hand.

Conscription and voluntary conscription being at the moment outside the realm of practical politics, how are the women "once more to save the situation"? If further demands for women are to be met, this must be done not by conscription, but by organisation. A first essential is a Register of Women. Classification should be on somewhat different lines from that required for men. Information should be ascertained along the following lines:—

(*a*) Name. Address. Married or single. Number and ages of children. What help in house. Other dependants.
(*b*) *Occupation.* Type of work; full time or part time; paid or voluntary. Number of hours employed per week, and where. Any reason of health preventing work.
(*c*) *Education.* Primary, Secondary, or University. Training in any special line, *e.g.*, nursing, clerical, domestic economy, mechanical.

The second requirement is the extension of the formation of the Government Corps. We have at present the groups which are attached to the Defence Forces, and a further group of corps could be formed of women engaged for the period of the war on work of National Service. The payments of these would have to be arranged between the Government and the employers. They might comprise:—

1. *Agriculture*, with its sub-sections of Forestry and Forage.
2. *Service Corps*, for the civilian sick, including nurses and general service women.
3. *Women Police and Patrols*, whose valuable work carried out efficiently and unostentatiously might well be extended wherever women are employed in large numbers.

The improvement effected by having these various employments controlled through the Government would raise their status and add to their attraction. No suggestion is made that corps formation should extend to women engaged in industry.

If a scheme such as is here foreshadowed for the organisation of women's labour could take definite shape, this would result in a much more complete utilisation of the woman-power of the country than is possible under existing conditions, and would remove the reproach now made against the authorities—that valuable material lying to their hand remains unused.

National Control of Food Supplies.

By Marion Phillips, Representative of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations on the Consumers' Council, Ministry of Food.

During the first week of the war a very widely representative body of Labour met at the House of Commons and established the War Emergency Workers' National Committee to consider all questions which affected the welfare of the people and arose out of the war. This Committee from the very beginning considered the means of controlling the food supplies by national means. They drew up a programme which they placed before the Government setting forth the need not only of controlling prices and distribution, but the equally important need of increasing production. Step by step during the four years that have followed, successive Governments have been compelled by force of circumstances to adopt that programme. Every delay that has occurred has, however, made the process of national control, production, and distribution more difficult, and, indeed, with regard to many commodities, steps have been taken too late to relieve the actual scarcity. The reluctance which has been shown to adopt any system of interference with the ordinary course of trade in regard to food supplies (there was not the same reluctance where munitions were concerned!) was such that it was not until the appointment of Lord Rhondda and Mr. Clynes in the autumn of 1917 that the Ministry of Food entered energetically upon the task before it.

Broadly speaking, the national control of production and distribution has now been achieved. It will have to be extended in many directions, but it has gone far enough to show us that, whether we are at war or whether we are at peace, equality in distribution and control of the cost of supplies can be achieved only by national organisation. To those who have been closely in touch with the administration of the Ministry, it seems impossible to believe that the consumers will ever be willing to return to the old state of affairs with its chaotic methods of distribution and its competitive conditions of supply.

The work of the Ministry falls into three main divisions. Of these, undoubtedly the most important is the securing of sufficient supplies. Since our food comes very largely from abroad it has been necessary for the Ministry to become a large buyer in foreign countries, and shipping difficulties have of course increased the complexity of its operations. The relative food value of different commodities has had to be carefully considered in order that the available shipping may be put to the fullest possible use. Government purchase of a large part of our supplies has made it easier to regulate the prices of the commodities concerned; though the old channels of trade, the old wholesalers and old retailers, are still used. The method adopted has been that of regulating the amount of profit at each stage of the proceedings or else of making the trader the direct agent of the Government. At each of these stages it is important to protect the interests of the consumer in order that he may obtain his supplies at the lowest possible prices.

The other method of securing supplies is to increase production in this country. This work has been very largely in the hands of the Board of Agriculture, with whom the Ministry had to co-operate, and undoubtedly far less has been done in the way of increasing production than was possible if active steps had been taken earlier. The first three years of the war show very little progress, and now the scarcity of labour has added to the difficulties. Corn, meat, and milk must be largely produced in this country. At one time the demand was greatest for corn, at another for meat, and now the most serious matter facing us is the possible scarcity of milk in the coming winter. The Government cannot take over the farms of the country with the same ease as it has undertaken the manufacture, for example, of black puddings, and the efforts to control prices and yet secure supplies have been greatly hampered by the fact that the farmers have successively demanded increased prices first for one group of commodities and then for another. The price of wheat having been fixed at a high level, more inducement must be given for the production of meat; the price of meat giving a profitable return the price of milk must be raised or the farmer will displace his dairy cows.

It was when we face these facts that we realise that, while during war-time it may be difficult to alter the method of supplying food by means of private enterprise, it is clearly not to the advantage of the country that it should be so dependent upon individual profit-making.

The second division of the Ministry's work is the fixing of prices. That is being done now on the costings system of deciding just how much margin is necessary for each person through whose hands the commodities must come. The Ministry has gone further in trying to reduce, in some cases, wasteful methods of distribution and to economise in transport. With that end in view it has controlled all dealings in certain commodities from beginning to end, and in doing so it has been able to make the available supplies go a great deal further. It is hoped that when it takes complete control, as it is hoped it will do shortly, of the supply of milk, it will be able to lessen transport, and so not only get milk to the consumer in better condition, but make much further use of the supplies for cheese, butter, and other milk products.

This brings us to the third division of its work—that of making available supplies of the greatest possible use. The only certain method of securing equal division of any scarce commodity is that of rationing, and from early in 1916 the workers' organisations have pressed for this. For nearly eight months in 1917 their scheme for registration of customers for the rationing of sugar was before the Ministry of Food. When it was finally put into force, other rationing schemes followed on similar lines, and the immediate allaying of the worst features of the period of shortage at Christmas-time, 1917, shows the advantage of equality in distribution.

By the establishment of national kitchens and restaurants a further step has been taken in dealing with the scarcity of supplies. The whole object of these establishments is to reduce the waste of fuel and of labour by cooking in large quantities, and also to conserve the full value of the food by cooking it to the best possible advantage. This form of collective enterprise, if carried out to its full extent, would have an enormous effect in creating economy in the supplying of cooked food. Up to the present it has not been fully accepted by the great number of municipalities. The movement is in its beginnings, and again we have to point out that the Workers' National Committee was the first body to recommend it to the Ministry, and that it was by their efforts that it became so widely discussed.

It is impossible within the scope of this article to touch upon all the work of the Ministry in controlling our food supplies. The same feature is marked throughout, namely, that every effort towards national economy, towards equality of distribution, and increase of supplies has come first from pressure by the great mass of the organised consumers. The Labour and Co-operative movements have now, through the Consumers' Council, been definitely asked to share the responsibility of the Ministry by advising it upon food questions. Here we have the first example on any large scale of a partnership between an administrative department of the State and the persons most affected by its work. It cannot be said that it has yet secured democratic control. So long as the Ministry works in the interests of the consumer such a Council can by its advice do much valuable service, but with a Ministry working on the side of the profiteer, the consumer in a purely advisory capacity would be almost powerless. Those who seek, therefore, to gain democratic control must seek it in the law-making and executive departments of State, that is in Parliament, and not be content with an Advisory Council attached to any Ministry. Under present conditions the effect of the Council's work is to give increased powers to the organised consumers, and the establishment of the Council is important not only during the war, but because of the principles which it may help to establish in controlling our food supply when peace has come again, and the reconstruction of our social order has been commenced.

Legislation and the Social Problem.

By H. M. Swanwick.

It will appear to those who read carefully Miss Royden's article in The Common Cause of June 7th that two very different proposals were made there and the distinction was not clearly drawn between them. In the third paragraph Miss Royden wrote of "the communication of disease" as being the offence; in the fourth, it appeared that "to have sexual intercourse" when diseased was to be the offence; later, when she was quoting Dr. Helen Wilson, she reverted to "knowing or negligent transmission of venereal disease." Dr. Helen Wilson herself makes clear (The Common Cause, June 14th) that she has changed her mind, and now puts forward considerations in favour of making it a penal offence *knowingly to expose another person to the risk of infection*, whether by sexual intercourse or in other stated ways. I propose to take this as the only proposal which is worth discussing, because the problem of deciding which of the two parties in illicit intercourse has infected the

other is incapable of scientific solution in a great number of cases, and there would certainly be a very great amount of inequality, injustice and cruelty in the administration of such a law.

The proposal, then, is to make punishable by law the offence of knowingly exposing another person to the risk of infection with venereal disease, and Dr. Wilson makes a most valuable contribution to clarity by pointing out the different ways in which such exposures are made.

The first warning I would utter is that we should not jump from a recognition of the iniquity of a sin of commission or omission to the acceptance of the need for making it punishable by law. If a wrong is to be made punishable by law it is necessary (1) that the wrong should be capable of legal proof; (2) that the punishment should act as a deterrent; (3) that the law should not create grave danger of other wrongs. We cannot safely take the measure of our moral reprobation as the measure of legal penalty. Some of the most exquisite cruelties (especially in marriage) cannot be punished by law; the only method of dealing with them is to make a way of escape for the sufferer.

Taking Dr. Wilson's proposals *seriatim* :—

I. Exposure by one or other of a married couple in sexual intercourse.—(Obviously this was intended, and the fact that it is more often the husband than the wife who is guilty of this particular offence does not justify any one-sided proposal to penalise only men.)

The moral wrong here is so great, the cruelty to the woman so hideous, the damage to the race so serious that here, if anywhere, one thinks a legal penalty should lie. The men who *knowingly* commit such an offence (and there have been many such) are certainly among the most cruel of wrong-doers, and for men so inaccessible to pity it may seem that a legal penalty is necessary to raise, if not their standard of feeling, at least their standard of conduct. The difficulty is in practice. What is to constitute "knowing"? Will such a law tend to encourage men who have run risks of infection to submit themselves to treatment? Or will they prefer not to "know"? Will not a certificate frequently give a false security? (It is possible for a man to have no further inconvenience himself and yet to transmit disease to a young wife and so render her sterile.) Who is to set the law in motion? The wife? Until we make provision for wives whose husbands are in prison, there is not much use in adding to the causes for which a wife is entitled to deprive herself of the means of livelihood. Also, since the offence is of grave national and racial importance, it seems that the Public Prosecutor should be able to take cognisance of it. Actually it is a far greater injury to national welfare than the preposterous business with which the King's Proctor has to concern himself. Are we prepared to separate husbands and wives for this cause even against their will? What is to happen to the criminal when he emerges from prison, possibly uncured, so far as his infective condition goes?

II. Exposure by illicit intercourse.—Here the practical difficulties are enormously greater. (1) Intercourse has to be proved and this is much more difficult when more than one witness is required. (2) Disease has to be proved and I do not agree with Dr. Wilson's statement (as quoted by Miss Royden) that medical examination would not be necessary. It is often possible to prove, without internal examination, the presence of V.D., but its absence cannot be so proved. Miss Royden says that such examination would not be "enforced medical examination." No; the alternative to "voluntary" examination is merely that the woman will be adjudged guilty. One of the women in the notorious Brentford case said, after examination, that rather than undergo the same again she would "do herself in." And she was a married woman. Perhaps some women would choose the milder alternative of prison. But do not let us hide from ourselves that this is a proposal of trial by torture. (3) Knowledge has to be proved. Can anyone doubt that (as now under 40 D) the professional prostitute will provide herself with a certificate of health which will be, in fact, a licence to practise prostitution? (4) In practice, especially while the laws against "vagrants," "prostitutes," "night-walkers," &c., are in being, and while the moral standard is so unequal, this law would be put into force almost entirely against women. I have just heard that, in Denmark, where a similar law exists, 10 men are charged as against 100 women; also that since the issuing of 40 D (in spite of Lord Derby's assertion in the House of Lords that soldiers were more severely punished than prostitutes) no soldiers at all have been charged by women. And yet we know that the number of men resorting to prostitutes far exceeds the number of prostitutes and every infected woman has been infected by a man.

III. and IV.—Exposure by other negligent practices.—So far as I can see, these two kinds of exposure would be capable of satisfactory proof, and legislation against them would not be open to the same objections as in the other cases. The only objection that does appear is that in punishing only these careless acts we should seem to suggest indifference to the infinitely more cruel ones.

In conclusion I want to say this. A special appeal has been made to women by a strange variety of people "not always to oppose everything" and to "remember the case is urgent." I attribute no importance whatever to the first appeal, which is disingenuous. Because the authorities will not recognise that these diseases are the result of a deep-seated social evil and inequity and that this social evil is itself the result of many bad and complex conditions of life, they perennially enact futile and inequitable laws and regulations which we are bound perennially to oppose. This should not be made a source of reproach to us, but to them. If we seem to accept the reproach, we may be led to compound for the withdrawal of the iniquitous 40 D regulation by accepting a Government measure derived from the Bills of Lord Sandhurst and Lord Beauchamp. If these are bad, let us oppose them on their demerits, even if they seem not so bad as 40 D. The latter is, after all, a temporary regulation, not an Act, and it is possible to argue that it is even illegal. If we accept a pernicious Act, our children's children may condemn us for it.

As to urgency.—Military authorities urge that the soldier must (literally "at all costs") be protected. I believe that 40 D does not even do that—no, not even at its hideous "cost." But Dr. Wilson's proposals will not, either; Miss Royden suggests that the ungrown girls who are the chief source of infection of soldiers shall be left out of the proposed legislation altogether. I agree that they should; but then, you are not dealing with that aspect of urgency. Miss Royden has expressed concern for the girls and wives whom the soldiers infect. But the considerations I have brought forward appear to me to show that they will not be helped by the proposed legislation. No authority is likely to put into effect sentences of imprisonment on soldiers.

We do remember, we never forget, that sin and cruelty and disease are the urgent concern of all of us. The enactment of panic legislation will not relieve us of that concern. It is not so easy to punish people into goodness and kindness. But the false idea that we are "doing something" will lull our too complacent consciences.

The Semi-Enfranchised Women of Holland.

By MYR. MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

On May 21st the list of candidates for the Parliamentary Election of July was published, and it is not without interest for suffragists. Since December 12th, 1917, the women of Holland enjoy the singular position of half-enfranchised citizens, since the legislators in their inscrutable wisdom have judged them worthy of governing town and country, but not of deciding who is to govern—a strange anomaly!

The will of the people, however, speaks in no uncertain fashion. The political parties, both old and new, have given women places on their list of candidates, and some quite favourable places too; political parties of old standing, like the Liberals, and newly-formed parties, like the Economical League, have all tried to find women for their lists who might be expected to have public favour, and to win a number of votes for the party. Some four or five women candidates may be expected to be elected; the total number of female candidates is twenty, scattered over the lists of nine parties. Our Premier, who has always prided himself upon studying and carrying out the will of the people, can thus see that the Dutch nation is determined to have the women by the side of the men in the government of the State.

It is interesting to observe the effect of the new system of proportional representation on our electorate. This effect, however, cannot be studied apart from the great change in the functions of State and Government occasioned by the war, the task of these bodies now being to find and distribute provisions for the community in addition to their old habit of protecting acquired property. The opinion of the electors, now *all* men over twenty-five years old, has been changed by the influence of the unprecedented circumstances in which we live, and new groupings of political thought have been formed. Many accuse our Parliament and each and all of its members of drowning the needs of the country in a flood of words instead of acting as circumstances demand. This feeling made people rebel against our rule, our Parliament, and even the whole Parliamentary system; and, in addition to this, two or three groups of workers and employees have considered it profitable to try

and get one or two of their men into Parliament regardless of public interest, and only bound to speak for their group of actors, farmers, retailers, subaltern soldiers, police or firemen. The general discontent gave rise to various new parties, all beginning by saying that they want to have nothing to do with "politics," that detestable thing, but nevertheless now obliged to form a political party if they would at all be represented in Parliament and have any power in the government of the country. A group of women, too, have taken up an anti-political attitude and have split off from the Dutch Women's Suffrage Association, putting their specific women's claims to the fore, and repudiating any alliance with or help from political parties. They fail to explain how voteless women can ever hope to win the Government's ear for their claims or its power for the realisation of those claims. However, disdaining the support of any group of electors, these women have now formed a Neutral Women's Suffrage Association and a League to Promote the Election of Women to Parliament and Municipalities. Needless to say that this band of women is small and their influence next to nothing.

Meanwhile the Dutch Women's Suffrage Association loses no opportunity of urging women's right to participation in the nation's affairs and especially to the vote; and it puts forward the case for the suffrage in all public discussions. The names of twenty women on sundry lists of candidates give us a good starting-point for our argument.

Our President, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, is third on the list of the Radicals, our Vice-President, Mrs. van Balen-Klaar, on that of the Liberal Union, and many more members of the Women's Suffrage Association occupy different places on other lists. In addition, the Socialists have put up six women candidates, two of whom are nearly sure of election; Miss Suze Groeneweg, member of the S.D. Party Executive, is third, and Mrs. Carrie Pothuis-Smit is fourth on the list. So we may hope to see women enter our Second Chamber in September.

With the encouraging example of Denmark before us, we feel sure of success on July 3rd, the day of our Parliamentary Election.

A LETTER FROM FINLAND.

[The many friends of Miss Annie Furuhjelm will read with deep interest and sympathy the following letter from her, received by Mrs. Fawcett on Monday, June 17th. It will be remembered that Miss Furuhjelm is a member of the Finnish Diet and second Vice-President of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance. No one should write to Miss Furuhjelm without remembering that all letters to Finland are subject to German censorship.]

DEAR MRS. FAWCETT,—I have to thank you for two letters, one January 20th and one April 4th; they both reached me at some time in the middle of May, after the rebellion was quenched.

You see that I am still alone, but both my dearly-beloved brothers—one a judge and father of four boys, the other a lieutenant-colonel—have been murdered by the rebels, my eldest brother on April 10th, and the other on April 13th. Besides, the private teacher of my nephews and two young students of right were also murdered. They took them all away from home and executed them at a place where the rebels had a revolutionary Court of Justice.

I was cut off from my own people for about seventeen days, and when at last I could go to them I learned the terrible news at a railway station not far from the place where my brother's family live.

These are the dry facts, but you will understand the suffering and sorrow that these facts imply. I had an only sister and three brothers, and they are all gone. These years of war have been a time of cruel suffering for millions of people, and so there is nothing left but to carry one's burden. I try to do my duty, Parliament sits, and I have much work.

Dear Mrs. Fawcett I am so grateful for your kindness, I hope all is well with you and yours.—With warm greetings, always sincerely yours, ANNIE FURUHJELM.

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Psychoanalytical Novels.

GOD'S COUNTERPOINT. By J. D. Beresford. (Collins. 6s. net.)
THE RETURN OF THE SOLDIER. By Rebecca West. (Nisbet. 5s. net.)

Everybody is talking about psychoanalysis now, and it is natural that the theme should be finding expression in fiction. The danger, of course, when a difficult subject becomes popular, is lest the popularity should ignore the difficulty. The elementary suggestions underlying psychoanalysis are so acceptable to the layman: they have the appearance of explaining so much, of so clarifying and fortifying the mind, that there is a strong temptation to accept the theory without really knowing what it is. Exactly the same has happened about the doctrine of evolution. The simple assumptions of evolution are *still* attributed to Darwin as "discoveries," and we go about in the belief that we are in this matter the special heirs of the nineteenth century, when all we have (for the most part) really grasped is the doctrine of evolution as it was understood many hundreds of years before Christ. Anybody can grasp, similarly and with similar casualness, the theory of "suppression" and "liberation" which is the core of psychoanalytical thought. Freud is sometimes credited with having "discovered" this theory: sometimes, on the other hand, one hears the so-called discovery derided as a mere amplification or specification of what had long been implicit in the practice of certain religions and certain medical methods. (Well, one may pause to ask: "What is *any* discovery, if not the making explicit of what is somewhere already implicit?" This was what Plato meant by saying that we could learn only what we knew already.) Freud's actual methods, however, are based on something much more recondite—more difficult to understand, and more difficult to accept. There is a whole elaborate and "scientific" system of symbolism, or, rather of the interpretation of symbols. I wonder if it really is scientific? I am a child in these matters, knowing only that there is a great deal I do not know: but I am convinced that the instinctive recoil of the lay mind from the Freudian sex-prepossession is a sound and healthy one. But then again, it is only fair to say, Freud is not so wholly occupied with explanation-by-sex as is supposed by those who have read only his most notorious book—on *Dreams*. His *Psychopathology of Everyday Life* is refreshingly free from the obsession.

Both Mr. Beresford and Miss West are evidently students of Jung rather than of Freud. I do not pretend to know much about Jung, except that he is wider and wiser than Freud: but I think I know enough to venture that statement. But—and this is, for the artist, the whole point—they are both students of life rather than of Jung. They are writing, not to illustrate a theory, but to illuminate a fact. Their work is concrete, not abstract: imaginative, not dialectical. And this is the answer to the inevitable Philistine objection—"Are these subjects fit subjects for art?" To that objection the final answer is in the always-quoted but never-hackneyed, Meredithian tag:—

> "My dear, these things are life,
> And life, some think, is worthy of the Muse."

There was a theological controversy once as to how many angels could dance on the point of a needle. Certainly there is room on the point of a needle for all the nine Muses to dance. For everything implies everything else: and round every implication can infinite explications be opened up: and every point, even a needle-point, is the centre of the world.

There are some who will say that the vice, the mania, which comes from "suppressed sex" (this is Mr. Beresford's theme), is what Aristotle called *miaron*—too horrible, too outrageous, for presentment in art. That depends on how it is presented. Mr. Beresford is a master of artistic presentment. He has the austerity which is the complement and fulfilment of adventurous imagination. He is as free from the false shame which "funks" certain aspects of life as he is from the bravado which exaggerates them. He does not make mole-hills out of mountains, or mountains out of mole-hills, but climbs the mountains and takes the mole-hills in his stride. The main artistic result of this frank sanity, this imaginative amplitude, is the sense of reality his work conveys. In reading *God's Counterpoint*, as in reading the Jacob Stahl Trilogy, one becomes almost painfully entangled in the interest of the imaginary world: one is surrounded by actual people, whose griefs cannot be shut up between the pages of a book and put away on the shelf.

Anybody who seriously thinks that the influence on human mood, speech, thought, action, of a suppressed sex-complex is not "eligible" in art might perhaps be urged to re-read *Hamlet* and *Lear*. Freud's own interpretation of *Hamlet* is, it is true, merely ludicrous. But the suppressed complex theory throws

an extraordinary flood of light on to those strange, erratic, incongruous, irrelevant ejaculations of both Lear and Hamlet, which have puzzled the ordinary literary commentators. One may admit that Shakespeare did not share our advantage of being able to study Freud and Jung (just as Swift complained that Homer was ignorant of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England): but he knew—"instinctively," if we like to call it so—all that Freud or Jung could have told him. This is the test of creative genius—that it interprets life by offering the same problems as life for interpretation.

I foresee another possible line of attack against Mr. Beresford's book. He is an eager opponent of the restrictive and repressive "morality" which says:—"Go and see what the human race is doing, and tell it not to." His "hero," whose sex has been driven underground, into subconsciousness, by morbid fears and inhibitions, and who mistakes this morbidity for ideal chastity, marries a woman frank, intelligent, brave, if naturally unequal to the strain of such an unnatural relationship as her husband imposes—a woman really chaste: chaste not by inhibition but by instinct. She fails to "release" her husband's suppressed needs. The release comes through a woman as morbidly uncontrolled in sex as the man is morbidly inhibited. And the criticism I foresee is that to make this happen is to encourage the idea of looseness as a possibly helpful thing. But for art, *and equally for morals*, which cannot be distinguished from the whole of art and the whole of life, the question is—"Do these things happen, and how, and why?" It is an instance of Mr. Beresford's courage that, instead of saying: "This is a terrible fact—let us ignore it," he says: "This is a terrible fact—let us understand it." He is perfectly free from the vice of making his facts to fit his theory, and therefore from the reproach of advancing a theory inconsistent with that fundamental morality which is the heart, and the meaning, of life. *God's Counterpoint* is not a perfect book. I could, had I space, detail some startling discrepancies in it. There are places where its style, its mere turn of phrase, seems derivative. But it is so large, so candid, so courageous, so full of wisdom and insight: it is, above all, so original, that, even among its author's own works (and he is indubitably one of the best living novelists) it ranks very high indeed. It is a great achievement.

Miss West attempts a much smaller canvas—her novel is rather a "long short story" than a novel, and is concentrated on one episode. Yet it does not "get going" immediately, and I confess to having read the first chapter with a foreboding that I was not going to like the book at all. I was mistaken. *The Return of the Soldier* has remarkable qualities, and the most remarkable quality of all is the sheer beauty of its imaginative perceptions. Miss West, I daresay, is tired of being called "brilliant"; and certainly "brilliant" is not the word I feel here tempted to use. Several of the attempts at wit in this book are forced and irrelevant: the substance of the book is something for which "brilliant" is altogether too hard and superficial a word. Miss West, unlike Mr. Beresford, introduces psychoanalysis as a definite factor in her story, and gets a double "topical interest," for her hero, who is cured by psychoanalysis, is a soldier home from the war. There is nothing inartistic in her use of the theme, however. "My dear, these things are life. . . ." The lesson of the book (and Miss West knows too much about art to resent the implication of didacticism, for art *is* its lesson) is explicit in the following sentences:—

"Now, why did Kitty, who was the falsest thing on earth, who was in tune with every kind of falsity, by merely suffering somehow remind us of reality? Why did her tears reveal to me what I had learned long ago, but had forgotten in my frenzied love, that there is a draught that we must drink or not be fully human? I knew that one must know the truth."

In lyrical description, in the revelation of tender and intimate emotion, lies the value of the work. But there is one fault which it would be a dereliction of critical duty to pass over; and fortunately Miss West has herself given me the word for it. Reviewing someone else the other day, she condemned what she called, if I remember right, "spaghetti sentences." Here, deficiency of punctuation and all, are two sentences of Miss West's own—not by any means exceptional or extreme instances of her spaghettitude. One runs thus:—

"He knew, not because memory had given him any insight into her heart but because there is an instinctive kindliness in him which makes him wise about all suffering, that it would hurt her if he asked if this was his wife, but his body involuntarily began a gesture of inquiry before he realised that that too would hurt her and he checked it half-way."

The other:—

"The house lies on the crest of Harrowweald, and from its windows the eye drops to miles of emerald pastureland lying wet and brilliant under a westward line of sleek hills blue with distance and distant woods, while nearer it ranges the suave decorum of the lawn and the Lebanon cedar whose branches are like darkness made palpable, and the minatory gauntnesses of the topmost pines in the wood that breaks downward, its bare boughs a close texture of browns and purples, from the pond on the hill's edge."

There you have the power to see, to interpret, frustrated by the inability to arrange. What is it that has failed? Is it a sense of rhythm? But some of Miss West's rhythms are lovely. I fancy it is mere carefulness that is lacking. I fancy Miss West writes so easily that she has never thought it worth while to *learn* to write—to school and modulate her expression, and to avoid ambiguity by the use of that punctuation which Providence has provided for the purpose.

GERALD GOULD

Reviews.

STUDIES IN GREEK TRAGEDY. By Louise E. Matthaei, late Classical Lecturer and Fellow of Newnham College. (Published by the Cambridge University Press. 9s.)

This is a delightful book, and one which will appeal to many who are not scholars either in the narrower sense, or according to Macaulay's definition of a scholar, as "a person who reads Plato with his feet in the fender."

It is a study of the spirit of tragedy illustrated from four Greek plays which the writer has analysed, and also incidentally from the rest of Greek poetry and from modern literature. Miss Matthaei holds that "Every true tragedy turns on conflict," that "tragedy must pursue truth at whatever price," and that "tragedy is the concern of everyone." She shows where the conflict lies in the *Prometheus Unbound* of Æschylus, and in the Ion, Hippolytus and Hecuba of Euripides. She shows us Euripides "tearing away a series of veils and discovering the characters in his plays to us and to themselves." And she does succeed in making us feel again as we must already have felt, whether consciously or not, in reading them, that the conflict in these plays is one in which we are all involved.

It is true that three out of the four plays analysed are by one poet, and that, a poet so individual that it may seem rash to take him as the type of anything. But Euripides, in spite of his conflict with his city and his age, belonged to them; his very denial of many of their conceptions gives us more light about them than tomes of explanation written by moderns. He found material for his plays in the same stories which the other poets had treated. Those stories themselves are almost as important to us, as what was made out of them. There was a concealed truth after all in the attitude of a teacher of youth known to the present reviewer, who, when inconveniently pressed by childish questions about Ares or Alexander, Persephone or Pericles, would reply with terse impartiality: "They were Ancients, my dear." It is the Greek view of life that matters to us; and that is illumined by their mythology as much as by their history. Both come to us through the medium of glorious literature and plastic art. This is perhaps for the reason that even for those of us who have not had a thorough Classical education there are times when Greek ideas about life are more clear cut and therefore for the moment more convincing than our own. Our own ideas of life reach us through millions of clashing impressions. They come to us by wearing conscious effort, by rending personal emotion, by confused visual images and sounds, through unnumbered interlacing channels of speech and print. They often obliterate each other, or leave us dazed and stunned. It is a relief and an exquisite pleasure to turn to the beautiful magic mirror in which Greek conceptions of life and death, of virtue and wrong, of sorrow and loveliness, are imaged for us in colours that never fade. The book before us will be an encouragement to many to look, or to look again, into the mirror. We are grateful to the writer for her timely gift.

I. B. O'M.

A NEW WAY OF HOUSEKEEPING. By Clementina Black. (Collins. 3s. 6d. net.)

Miss Clementina Black's new book is a development of her articles on co-operative housekeeping published in "THE COMMON CAUSE" nearly two years ago. Since then the added difficulties of housekeeping and the general acceptance of the Communal Kitchen system have brought Miss Black's plan much nearer to us. But—so far as we know—the plan itself has never been attempted. Its essence is that the business of providing a complete service to cover all household requirements is run co-operatively for the householders by their own staff. There is no middleman in the scheme, and therefore no interests to consider but those of the federated families. This, it is hoped, would leave no family under compulsion to use the facilities provided to a greater extent than they might desire, and would leave room for individual tastes and fancies to be taken into account. After the captivating description of the "Domestic Federation," with its centre, up-to-date equipment, highly-trained and well-paid officials, economical wholesale purchase of food, visiting analyst, etc., it will be surprising if no group of families is sufficiently enterprising to make this interesting experiment. We only fear that the tendency in human beings towards petty tyranny might eliminate some of Miss Black's safeguards and bring disaster by that insistence on "sameness" which always breaks down because it refuses to allow for the individual "unlikeness" of nature. Apart from this danger the scheme is thoroughly sound and, we believe, thoroughly workable.

Men have long since learnt that specialisation is necessary for really good work, and yet still expect any woman, without training, to be an expert caterer, cook, child's nurse, dressmaker, and so on. This is the position that Miss Black attacks, and she offers a vision of a home, secure in privacy, and untroubled by inadequacy of domestic services; of leisure for the women of the family, not indeed, we hope, for the purpose of leading an aimless, workless existence, but leisure to fill with whatever the individual woman finds interesting.

Miss Black describes with the keenest humour the difficulty of dusting the incredible crannies and crevices invented by the male architect, and reviews another series of problems connected with the purchase of food for the household. We feel that it is no wonder that the luckless housewife looks "visibly more harassed and exhausted by running an

eight-roomed house and catering for a moderate sized family than other women by the headship of a great school, the conduct of a responsible medical practice, or the control of some complicated business department."

We believe that the freedom of women from domestic slavery under a wasteful and uneconomic system is as essential to their progress and well-being as political freedom. Miss Black's suggestions point the way to a happier existence for men and women alike. ROSAMOND SMITH.

TWENTY. By Stella Benson. (Macmillan. 3s. 6d.)

Miss Benson and Messrs. Macmillan showed not only courage but also wisdom in publishing this book, despite the fact that half its contents are already known to the public which read the author's novels; for even those who liked *I Pose* and *This Is The End* well enough to place them permanently on their shelves will be glad to possess the poems, detached from their setting of prose, and collected together, with others. They were wise, too, not to wait for a larger output; there is enough in *Twenty* not only to whet one's appetite, but also partially to satisfy it; and perhaps next year we shall be given another twenty, or—with luck—thirty or forty, such delightful and individual and lucid lyrics.

For Miss Benson's muse is lyrical; though her verse is sometimes harsh, many of her lines and phrases haunt one just as the airs of songs by Brahms, Schubert, and Schumann haunt one; her technique may lack subtlety; but its straightforward, swinging rhythms and regular singing rhymes satisfy one's ear in much the same way as the *Sapphic Ode* and To Music satisfy it.

"High and miraculous skies bless and astonish my eyes,
All my dead secrets arise, all my dream-stories come true. . . ."

There is life in those lines. This poem, like several others, contains a reference to the sea. Miss Benson loves the sea, as much if not more than she loves London. She has striking things to say about both. Indeed, her admirers will belong to no one class of persons; dog-lovers, Londoners, Cornishmen, those to whom cliffs and orchards mean much, dreamers, the young and the rebellious—all will find something in this small book to touch or to delight them. To this list should be added those who have sat on committees (including suffragists), for they will appreciate Miss Benson's assurance than, when she is dead, rather than "self-conscious by a glassy ocean, stammer strange songs"—

"I will come back to my Eternal City,
Her fogs once more my countenance shall dim,
I will enliven your austere committee
With gossip gleaned among the cherubim."

It is, however, chiefly from the rebellious young that Miss Benson will recruit her adherents. They will find in "True Promises" an expression of their inarticulate feelings; many of them will recognise themselves also in "The Inevitable," "Redneck's Song," and "The Orchard." These poems have youth's revolt against pain and disillusionment without youth's impatience; youth's audacity without its fatuous cock-sureness. *Twenty* has the qualities of twenty-five with very few of its defects. E. B. C. J.

Correspondence.

LEGISLATION AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

MADAM,—In reference to Miss Royden's article she says that she regards the fundamental wrongness of the Contagious Diseases Acts lay in their application to one sex, and one section of that sex only. I submit that their fundamental wrongness lay in the official protection they gave to the trade of prostitution. The law still recognises prostitution as a lawful trade, but it does not at present give it any official protection. I have urged, and urge again, that we should go a step further and recognise the *trade* of prostitution as an unlawful trade. I believe such a step is the only way to prevent women who know themselves to be suffering from venereal diseases in a communicable form, from soliciting. Women economically independent do not, I believe, *knowingly* commit this offence. The proving knowledge would often be very difficult in the case of women—for many women so suffer without knowledge of it.

The law suggested by Miss Royden appears to me applicable to men but not applicable to women—for it cannot often happen that a man suffers from venereal disease without knowing it.

It has been argued that it would be impossible to prove the trade of prostitution in the case of part-time prostitutes. But that does not appear to me such a difficulty as that of proving knowledge—in the case of women—granted that the evidence of the injured party is necessary for a conviction. ERIE EVANS, M.B.

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WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION: SCHEME X AND SCHEME Y.

MADAM,—When the Council met last March my own attitude with regard to one of the questions which excited the keenest controversy was the always unsatisfactory one of being "on the fence." There seemed to be so much difference between Scheme X and Scheme Y, and the arguments used on both sides appeared so evenly balanced, that I could not bring myself to care which side won. I welcomed, therefore, the solution finally adopted which left the choice to be decided by local option.

A few months' experience of the actual working of the new constitution of the Union has caused me to descend from the fence in whole-hogging support of Scheme X, not as carried, but in its original form, and though I realise that such a tardy conversion is likely to be very irritating to both sides, I should like to give my reasons for it in the hope that they may appeal to those Societies which have not yet started a Women Citizens' Association.

First it has become quite clear that the danger foreseen of some speakers at the Council, that the W.C.A.s in all but the largest towns may crowd out the Suffrage Societies, or at least bleed them white, is a very real and pressing one. It can be averted when the two organisations are in very intimate relations, so that the Suffrage Society practically acts as the left wing of the W.C.A., undertaking action for which the newer, more all-embracing and therefore less progressive body is not yet ripe. But these intimate relations are of course, far more natural and probable under Scheme X than under Scheme Y.

Secondly, in the interests of W.C.A.s themselves, it is clear that more of the labour, thought and money which are being expended by our Societies on their functions will be thrown away unless the infant association can be helped, instructed, guided, inspired, not merely at the moment of formation, but for a very considerable term, perhaps permanently. At least, the experience of the other Societies is surely that even the best of them never becomes "independent" of the help which the National Union headquarters gives them, any more than the headquarters becomes independent of the support of the Societies. It is from this point of view that I deplore the really disastrous, almost fatal, step taken by the Council on the instigation of the opponents of Scheme X, in cutting out of that scheme the clause which permitted associations formed under it to become "associate" or "corresponding" members of the Union, with rights of representation on its council. But the step is not irrevocable and unless the National Union intends to commit suicide at the next council I believe it will have to be reversed, or some other means of unity devised. In the meantime, societies should devote all their energies to keeping their own organisations together, to promoting the formation of associations under Scheme X and to keeping those associations in as close a relation as possible with themselves. This can be done in several ways: through the direct representation of the society on the committee of the association through the N.U. organiser or helper who has helped on the formation, and who still keep up their interest through correspondence and interviews through the W.C.A. sub-committees and information bureau at headquarters, and through THE COMMON CAUSE. The leaders in the newer organisation should be encouraged to look to the W.C.A. sub-committee as a guide, philosopher, and friend, to the information bureau as a storehouse of facts, and to THE COMMON CAUSE as a medium for interchanging ideas and ventilating complaints and difficulties. This suggestion applies equally to associations formed under Scheme Y, but it will obviously be easier of execution under Scheme X.

Both bodies, it appears to me, have everything to gain by keeping closely together. The suffrage societies will find in the W.C.A.s a magnificent field for propaganda and so far as that propaganda is successful, influential backing for the programme of equality between the sexes. The associations, on their side, while allowed to progress at their own pace, will profit by the political experience and the clear vision of the older body, which knows, as the younger cannot yet be expected to do, just what reforms it wants, and how it intends to work for them.

ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

THE NOTIFICATION OF PREGNANCY.

MADAM,—In connection with an article on notification of pregnancy, which appeared in your columns on June 29th, 1917, it may interest your readers to know that another attempt has been made to enforce it on the practising midwife (but not on the doctor), this time in the county borough of St. Helens. A form has been sent to each one requiring her, on the day of booking, to furnish the following details about every patient: Name, address, expected date of confinement, number of previous pregnancies, miscarriages, premature births, still births, children born alive, stillborn, still living; character of previous labours; then a list of the patient's underclothing, and a description of the home circumstances. This amazing document ends with the following statement: "According to a resolution of the Local Supervising Authority, it is the duty of a midwife engaged to attend a confinement to give notice at once in writing to the Medical Officer of Health of the district." Whence does the L.S.A. derive its authority to pass such a resolution? Not from the Local Government Board, which has repeatedly expressed its disapproval of this policy, nor from the Central Midwives' Board, to whose rules and forms no one has power to add one word. Why did not the Medical Officer of Health inform the proposer and seconder of this preposterous resolution that it was entirely *ultra vires*, and could not be enforced in any way? The reason usually given for these attempts to lay new burdens on the practising midwife and to make her violate her patient's confidence is their alleged incompetence to give the necessary ante-natal care. But with a Local Supervising Authority so ignorant of its functions it is hardly surprising that the highly skilled and well educated midwife of the present day prefers to practise elsewhere, or not at all, for with the duties of inspection divided up between fifteen health visitors, instead of being in the hands of one competent, whole-time official, the lives of the much harried midwives of that locality must be hard indeed. We are glad to note that the action of the St. Helens Borough Council has been reported to the Local Government Board, and we await with interest the result of this action.

SHIPRAH.

MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.

MADAM,—In his article under the above title, in your issue of May 31st, Dr. Saleeby pays a glowing tribute to Florence Nightingale, "whom the male doctors of her time decried . . . . but whom modern hygienists

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recognise . . . . as one of the great reformers and creators of National Medicine, which is the medicine of the future."

The plea of this great reformer was for sanitation, as is shown in the words of Sir John Strachey in a letter to Sir Bartle Frere: "Of the sanitary improvements in India three-fourths are due to Miss Nightingale." Alas! that so much still remains to be done, and that effort is too often diverted from these sound, common-sense methods.

With regard to Dr. Alice Corthorn's espousal of alternate methods in India—to which Dr. Saleeby refers—there is, of course, division of opinion in medical circles; and the death statistics have not established the value of the new methods.

Concerning Florence Nightingale, attention may well be drawn to the following words, taken from her Life, by Sir E. T. Cook. Says her biographer: "Florence Nightingale loathed and mocked at inoculation." For her own words see Cook's "Life of F. Nightingale," Vol. I., p. 393.

ALICE A. LUCAS.

Reports and Notices.

PROFESSOR McLAUGHLIN'S LECTURE TO L.C.C. TEACHERS.

On Saturday, June 15th, Dr. McLaughlin, Head of the Department of History in the University of Chicago, gave a very interesting lecture to the L.C.C. teachers on American Schools and the War. He began by describing the American educational system, which is free throughout both for girls and boys from the primary schools for children from five to fourteen, the higher school for pupils from fourteen to eighteen, and thence to the *public* universities. He emphasised the large degree of independent action allowed to the States, and briefly explained the doctrine of State Rights, with which, however, most suffragists are familiar, because it has rendered the task of the American Suffragists so stupendously difficult. He called attention to the differences between the public universities which are maintained by public funds and are open free to all comers, and the privately endowed universities such as Yale and Harvard which much more nearly resemble Oxford and Cambridge.

The professor referred to Lord Bryce's classical book on the constitution of the United States, and, quoting from it, said that the huge size of the American House of Representatives was held accountable for the style of American oratory, because "you can't talk sense when you are shouting at the top of your voice." If this was intended as a personal apology for the lecture which was coming it was totally uncalled for, for the size of the Kingsway Hall did not prevent Professor McLaughlin talking excellent good sense from start to finish of his address. He thoroughly carried his audience with him; no point was missed, and one very apposite interruption in no way checked the flow of the lecturer's argument.

He dealt with the causes of the long misunderstanding which during many years had existed between his country and ours. The War of Independence naturally loomed much larger in the minds of Americans than in the minds of the British. It was the very foundation and cornerstone of American history, the fact which made America a nation; whereas in English history it was a mere episode. Moreover, he said, with a touch of humour everyone appreciated: "*You have a better school of forgetting over here than we have.*" The anti-British feeling in U.S.A. was deepened by the attitude of the ruling classes over here at the time of the American Civil War. Americans could not understand how important people over here failed to see the real issue of that war—viz., the establishment or overthrow of the institution of human slavery, and the establishment or overthrow of the United States as an undivided democratic nation. The professor did not fail to do justice to the splendid attitude of the Lancashire cotton operatives, who gave enthusiastic support to the North, although the war meant bitter suffering, amounting almost to starvation, for themselves; but he made no mention of the strong stand made here for the cause of the North by men such as Mill, Cairnes, John Bright, the Duke of Argyll, Leslie Stephen, Henry Fawcett, and many others. Perhaps the U.S.A.'s school of "forgetting" is not altogether dormant. He told an anecdote of a man who, when the professor had been lecturing (several years ago) in praise of England, pulled a bullet out of his pocket and said: "This is the bullet which all but killed me in the Civil War: *it was made in England!*" The Professor did not observe that in all wars neutrals are held free to supply munitions to belligerents on either side. Unless my memory deceives me, Ambassador Gerard pointed this out to the Kaiser during his "Five years in Germany." Professor McLaughlin thought the anti-British tone of American school-books had been somewhat exaggerated, and said, amid cheers, that he had written some of them himself; the cheers increased when he added parenthetically that his own great-great-grandfather had fought on the British side in the War of Independence.

Coming to his fundamental subject, he dwelt on the true nature of democracy, and how it depended on education, and how essential it was that this education should awaken the sense in each boy and girl of national responsibility. It is no good, he said, to know the date of Magna Charta, unless along with that information you can put in the hearts of your pupils the sense of what they owe to their country in keeping up the true spirit of democracy. "Democracy," he added, "does not consist in putting a piece of white paper into a black box." Here the interruption previously referred to came quick and vivid; a woman's voice from the audience, clear and silvery, ejaculated: "You can't have democracy without it." The lecturer took the point at once, and said good-humouredly: "Well, you've got it now!" No further reference was made to women's suffrage, except when he said, contrasting British with American democracy, that whereas in America it sprang into existence at one stroke in 1785, British democracy had been evolved in a succession of gradual changes marked by the dates 1832, 1867, 1884, 1910, and 1918. He said this war was America's war; the people realised that the whole cause of democratic government depended on the issue of it. He had heard America blamed for not coming in earlier; he pleaded the difficulties and the necessities of the case—the huge size of America, nearly as

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Sir Douglas Haig

writes:

"The excellent services of the Y.W.C.A. are too well known to need further commendation on my part. But I wish to show how much all of us in the British Forces in France appreciate the invaluable work which the Association has recently undertaken for the comfort of the W.A.A.C."

YOU CAN HELP THE WORK WHICH SIR DOUGLAS HAIG SO STRONGLY COMMENDS

by sending a donation to the Editor of the "Common Cause" towards the cost of the Y.W.C.A. Hut now being provided for the W.A.A.C. on Salisbury Plain.

IF YOU COULD SEE THE HAPPY, EXPECTANT FACES OF THE GIRLS

as they watch their hut grow up, you would just long to send your cheque to hasten the work and get it finished. Many of the girls have come long distances and left comfortable homes to serve their country and the least we can do is to provide this hut, where they can get rest, recreation and home-comfort, with the companionship and help of their fellow-countrywomen.

£150 still needed to complete

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large as the whole of Europe, with 100,000,000 of people scattered over this vast area, and the difficulty of getting this huge population to realise the meaning of this war. But now that America was in it, he would like to see the Power which could possibly stop her. America was not in it for any territorial or other material advantage: she was in it to defend the cause of free government responsible to the people. Men and women, yes, and boys and girls, were denying themselves in America in order to be able to help their Allies over here. America had always had ideals, and the ideal in this war appealed with peculiar force to American traditions and history. He made a stirring appeal to the many hundreds of teachers present to realise the tremendous importance of their task in planting in their scholars the sense of national duty and national responsibility, the only true safeguard of democracy. M. G. F.

CONFERENCE ON WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATIONS.

A Conference of representatives of Women's Societies of all kinds, convened by the South Kensington Independent Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, was held at the Kensington Town Hall on June 3rd, to consider the desirability of forming Women Citizens' Associations in the Borough. The Mayoress, Lady Davison, had accepted an invitation to be present, but was unavoidably prevented at the last moment from attending.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, in the chair, said that the first essential to a good Women Citizens' Association is that it should be self-governing. The theoretical method of starting such an organisation was for all the societies containing women to lump those women into the W.C.A. The starting members will then have to be divided according to the Wards in which they live. These bodies will meet together perhaps once a month, perhaps once a fortnight, and they will appoint a committee of management in each Ward.

Miss Normanton, B.A., Secretary of the Central Committee of National Women Citizens' Associations, then moved the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that Women Citizens' Associations be formed in Kensington, and that a Joint Committee be appointed to carry out the same."

An amendment to the resolution was moved and carried "that the words 'non-party' be inserted before the words Women Citizens' Associations." The amended resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

A Joint Committee with power of co-option was elected consisting of the following ladies: Miss Carthew, Miss Drysdale (Charity Organisation Society), Miss Whateley (Catholic Women's Suffrage Society), Miss C. Scott-Moncrieff (Central Committee of Women Citizens' Associations), Miss Ross (Church League for Women's Suffrage), Mrs. Drake (The Fabian Society), Mrs. Carnegie (Kensington Borough Councillor), Miss Hayne (Kensington Local Government Association), Miss Knowles (King's College for Women), Miss Funnell (Shop Assistants' Association), Miss Minna Rathbone (Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association), Mrs. C. A. Fyffe and The Hon. Mrs. Egerton (South Kensington Independent Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage), Mrs. Stanton Coit and Mrs. Orde (Women's Municipal Party Local Advisory Committee), Mrs. Hudson Lyall (National Union of Women Workers), Mrs. Jarrett, Miss Plater, The Hon. Mrs. John Bailey.

ANNUAL MEETING OF EAST BRISTOL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the above Society was held on June 6th, 1918, at 8, Cobden Street, Lawrence Hill. The President, Miss Tothill, was in the Chair. The report of the year's work is as follows:—

During October and November special work was done for the Amendment to Clause 4 of the Reform Bill, which was then before the House. Mrs. Townley, Secretary to the Society, addressed four or five Co-operative Guilds and sent resolutions to about forty Trade Unions and other Organisations, addressing them where possible; the result of this was the carrying of the Amendment which gave married women the municipal vote. Following this work, Mrs. Townley put to the Labour Party the idea of opening a shop in East Bristol for the work of Registration and Labour Propaganda. This idea was accepted and she was given power to start a fund.

At the N.U.W.S.S. Council Meeting on March 13th, 1918, a resolution was moved by Mrs. Stocks: "That the E.F.F. should be used in the work of extending the Franchise after all liabilities had been met." In her speech Mrs. Stocks made it quite clear that the Executive Committee regarded East Bristol as a liability, although the Candidate was in prison. She pointed out that Mr. Ayles was an out and out supporter of Women's Suffrage and would be a conscientious candidate on behalf of all women's questions. The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

A Celebration Meeting was held in Bristol on Marh 23rd.

The N.U.W.S.S. have asked Mrs. Townley to attend the June Conference of the Labour Party when the "New Social Order" will be passed in the form of resolutions. Since the opening of 8, Cobden Street, the Committee decided to merge the Tuesday afternoon meetings in that of the East Bristol Labour Party, and Suffragists have been the main supporters of these meetings up to date. During the year Mrs. Townley has addressed about fifty different meetings. Since the Bill she has been assisting in the setting-up of local Labour Parties, and as soon as the register is ready, she hopes to be able to take up her work as agent seriously. The East Bristol Local Labour Party have elected her as Registration Agent for the Constituency. She has also during the year continued to act in the place of W. H. Ayles for the I.L.P., who have elected her President for the third year. Mr. Ayles has also been re-elected President of the Labour Party, and has retained his treasurership of the three branches of Engineers. He still remains the prospective Labour Candidate for East Bristol.

The President of the W.S.S., Miss M. C. Tothill, has been put on the list of prospective candidates for the Municipal Elections, and St. Michael's Ward has been suggested as a possible Constituency.

After the foregoing report had been adopted, Miss Tothill opened a brief discussion on the future of the Society, which resulted in the decision to continue the Society as before. All the officers were re-elected for the ensuing year and also the Committee, with the addition of Mrs. Brooks.

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Mrs. W. H. Ayles, the wife of our Candidate, then read a special message which Mr. Ayles had sent out from prison to the women of the East Bristol Society. This was received with great enthusiasm, and a message of greeting to Mr. Ayles was voted by the meeting to be conveyed by Mrs. Ayles on her next visit. Mrs. Townley then read a leaflet published by the Labour Party, "Why Women Should Vote for Labour Candidates," and decided to distribute these in East Bristol.

HOUSE OF COMMONS MEETING TO CONSIDER REGULATION 40D D.O.R.A.

A special meeting of representatives of leading organisations and a group of members of Parliament, called together by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene to consider the effects and the administration of Regulation 40 D of the Defence of the Realm Act, was held in the House of Commons by invitation of Mr. Lees-Smith, M.P., on June 13th.

Among those present were Mrs. Bramwell Booth, Mrs. Broadley Reid, Mr. Chancellor, M.P., Right Hon. T. R. Ferens, M.P., Rev. Dr. Garvie, Mrs. Mackintosh (Manchester), Mrs. Macleod of Cadbell, Dr. Marian Phillips, Mrs. Ring (Birmingham), Miss Maude Royden, Mrs. Swanwick, Sir Albert Spicer, M.P., Sir Willoughby H. Dickenson, M.P.

The following resolutions were put to the meeting and unanimously carried:—

"That this meeting, representing fifty-six social, religious, political, and industrial organisations of men and women, with a membership of well over a million members, has heard with profound regret that the Secretary of State for War refuses to receive a deputation from these organisations in order that their views on Regulation 40 D of the Defence of the Realm Act may be submitted to him. This meeting respectfully requests the Secretary of State for War to reconsider his decision, in view of the extreme indignation which is being aroused throughout the country by Regulation 40 D."

"That this meeting pledges itself to offer uncompromising opposition to Regulation 40 D of the Defence of the Realm Act as being unequal between the sexes, unjust in its operation, and ineffective for the purpose of reducing venereal disease in his Majesty's Forces."

ERRATUM.—In our report of the British Dominions Women's Suffrage Union Conference in last week's issue, the words attributed to Lord Henry Bentinck beginning "He contended that India . . ." were in reality spoken by Sir M. N. Bhowngaree.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

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Headquarter Notes.

A "Franchise Sunday."

The Leeds Women's Suffrage Society is arranging a Franchise Sunday, upon which day special services are to be held in Leeds, Sheffield, and Bradford. The idea lying behind this scheme is that of inspiring, locally and nationally, a higher ideal of citizenship. It has been suggested—and the suggestion is approved by the Executive Committee of the N.U.W.S.S.—that the effect would be greater and more widespread if other large Societies in the Union also arranged for special services on a given Sunday. The alternative dates proposed are July 21st or July 28th.

PERMANENT FUND.

The following appeal, signed by Mrs. Fawcett and the honorary treasurer, is being sent to all those who have contributed to the funds of the National Union at Headquarters, but are not as yet annual subscribers. The importance of securing for Headquarters a regular income derived from annual subscriptions and not depending on special donations, will be obvious to all those who realise the extent of the work undertaken by the National Union. The response we have received so far is very encouraging, as will be seen from the list we publish. Will those of our readers who have not received a copy of the appeal kindly take this as addressed to them, and send or promise either an annual subscription or a donation?

"The Representation of the People Act has now become law, and six million women have the vote. But the vote is merely a stepping-stone to reform, and the obligation of seeing that it is put to a proper use falls upon those societies that have worked to secure it. Women's Suffrage societies, therefore, must change and develop their work, and must use their power in a wider sphere than hitherto.

The greatest obligation, as well as the greatest opportunity, will necessarily belong to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, which is the largest women's suffrage society in existence. At its annual council meeting last March the union, while reiterating its historic aim to secure the franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men, adopted this further extension of its objects, namely, to obtain—

'all other such reforms, economic, legislative, and social as are necessary to secure a real equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between men and women: and to assist women to realise their responsibility as voters.'

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In thus extending its aims, the Union is assuming a great responsibility, for its objects, as now defined, include almost all the reforms that touch the position of women in the home, in professions, and in industry; and the varied nature of these objects makes it possible to win support from an even wider public than when the Union worked for a single object. There is still one watchword—"Equality," and the Union is at last free to work for the wider objects which were always the inspiration of the cause.

Well equipped by long service, training, and experience, the Union is ready to take up further work in protecting the interests of women in industry and in professions, and in improving the position of motherhood in the home.

It is essential, therefore, that the income of the Union should not only be unimpaired, but should be largely augmented and made secure. With this end in view, we aim at increasing the number of individual annual subscribers to Headquarters, thus ensuring a fixed and regular annual income, and providing the means by which the wider public of women to whom the new programme appeals can be reached and organised.

At this critical moment we appeal especially to you who have already given generous donations to our work in the past to become a regular subscriber, and to make a personal effort to increase the membership of the Union, and so to help us in our task of putting the Union on a sound financial basis.

We are confident that, as you have worked with us to break down the outer barrier to political freedom, so you will now help us to unlock the door of opportunity which will admit women to their full privileges as citizens."

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Dr. Evelyn Walker Dunbar ...		10	0
Miss C. Lovibond	1	0	0
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Mrs. Alec Tweedie	2	2	0
Mrs. E. Proctor	1	0	0
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Miss Nellie Stettauer	1	1	0
Mrs. Hicks		10	0
	£41	19	0

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS FOR HOME AND FOREIGN SERVICE.

The British Red Cross Society has, through Sir R. A. Hudson, C.B.E., chairman of the Finance Committee, handed to Mrs. Laurie, the hon. treasurer of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service, headquarters, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, the sum of 50,000dol. (£10,491 11s. 1d.) on behalf of the American Red Cross, the second instalment of a donation of 100,000dol. to the funds of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. This gift is made at the instance of Miss Kathleen Burke, as an expression of the belief in, and approval by the American Red Cross of the work being undertaken by the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and is given without restrictions of any kind.

The gift was sent to the British Red Cross by the American Red Cross Commissioner for Great Britain, Major William Endicott.

LIST OF WARDS CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

	£	s.	d.
WARD VI.—CONVENER: MISS N. THOMSON.			
Collected by Miss N. Thomson: Mrs. Crosbie (10s.), Sums under 10s. (£9 10s.)	10	0	0
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Collected by Miss Hibbs: Dr Nannetti (£2 2s.), A. Lawson, Esq. (£1), Sums under 10s. (£2 5s.)	5	7	0
Collected by Miss D. Walker: Anonymous (£1 1s.), John Fleming & Co., Belford Mills (£1), Sums under 10s. (£4 8s. 9d.)	6	9	9
Collected by Miss Rae and Mrs. Duncan: Mrs. J. Craig (£1), Mrs. J. Millar (10s.), Mrs. McCulloch (10s.), Sums under 10s. (£2)	4	0	0
Collected by The Misses J. Cameron and J. Sibbald: Mrs. Currie (10s.), Sums under 10s. (£3 2s. 9d.) ...	3	12	9
Collected by Miss Laughland: W. Dunnett (£1 1s.), Sums under 10s. (£2 9s. 6d.) ...	3	10	6
Collected by Miss Wren: Mrs. Hannah (15s.), Sums under 10s. (£1 18s. 9d.)	2	13	9
Collected by The Misses Muir and Strachan: A. Revie (10s.), Sums under 10s. (£1 12s. 7d.)	2	2	7
Collected by The Misses M. Boyd and Milloy: All Sums under 10s.	1	14	7
Collected by Mrs. Mackinlay: All Sums under 10s.	1	14	1
Collected by Mrs. J. Barr: All Sums under 10s.	1	13	6
Collected by The Misses Carey and Wallace: All Sums under 10s.	1	13	5
Collected by Miss Andrew: All Sums under 10s.	1	12	10
Collected by Miss Robertson: All Sums under 10s.	1	6	3
Collected by The Misses L. Jamieson and L. Thomson: All Sums under 10s.	1	5	7½
Collected by The Misses Wilson and J. Stewart: All Sums under 10s.	1	2	5
Collected by Miss Margt. Boyd		6	0
Collected by Miss Etta Shankland: Dr. McAlister (£5 5s), Mr. & Mrs. Robt. Wyllie (£2 2s.), Collection at Empire Picture House, per Miss Mearns (£2 1s. 4½d.), Collection at Theatre, per Miss Mearns (£1 18s. 7½d.), Mrs. W. Clark (£1)	12	7	0
	£58	12	9½
WARD VIII. — CONVENER: MISS MACARTHUR.			
Collected by Miss MacArthur: A Friend (10s.), Sums under 10s. (£14 1s. 7d.)	14	11	7
Collected by Mrs. Lochhead: Miss Wylie (£1), Miss K. Wylie (£1), Sums under 10s. (£4 5s.)	6	5	0
Collected by Mrs. Hunter: All Sums under 10s.	4	18	8
Collected by Miss Etta Shankland: Messrs. Grenfield & Kennedy (£25), Mr. Kennedy (£10)	35	0	0
	£60	15	3

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DISTRICTS.	£	s.	d.
KILMAURS. — CONVENER: MRS. BROWN, "REDHOLM." Result of "Tombola" Scheme organised by Mrs. David Boyd, Junr., Drawing-room Meeting at "Redholm," addressed by Miss Etta Shankland (£46), Employees, Messrs. A. Cunningham & Co. after address by Miss Etta Shankland, per Mrs. Black (£17), Whist Drive at "Redholm" (£12), Per Miss Smith (£6), Mrs. Colquhoun (£5), Donations (£1), Prizes for "Tombola": Mrs. Boyd, Carmeltine, M. Steel, Shaw, Mrs. Boyd, Junr., and Mrs. Brown	87	0	0
DUNDONALD. — Per MISS YOUNG. Mrs. J. D. Thorneycroft, per Miss Young (£2), Per Miss Etta Shankland (£50), Mrs. Macfarlane Wilson (£2), Mrs Gillespie (£1 1s.), Miss Montgomerie (10s.), Sums under 10s. (£2 10s. 6d.)	58	1	6
HURLFORD, CROOKEDHOLM and CROSSROAD and BARLEIGH and DISTRICT.—Per MISS HOWIE. Miss Gilmour (£2), Thomas Neil, Esq. (£2), Mrs. D. P. Hendry (£1 1s.), Mrs. Robertson (£1 1s.), Sale of Mr. Hendry's Poems (£1 1s.), Steel Bros. (£1), Mrs. Beveridge (£1), Mrs. Barr (£1), Miss Muir (£1), Annie Neill (£1), F. C. Howie (£1), Mrs. Anderson (10s.), Miss Millar (10s.), Miss D. K. Jackson (10s.), John Young, Esq. (10s.), Sums under 10s. (£1 3s. 10d.) (£16 6s. 10d.), Collected in Schools and Districts after addressed by Miss Etta Shankland: Hurlford Academy, per Mr. Andrew (£5 15s.), Barleith School and District, per Miss Paterson (£3 18s. 2d.), St. Paul's School, per Miss Finnigan (£2 10s.), Crookedholm School, per Adam Duncanson, Esq., Headmaster (£8 15s. 6d.), Crookedholm Village (£7 12s.), Crossroads School, per W. Osborn, Esq., Headmaster—Village and Friends—(£11 8s. 6d.)	56	6	0
CRAIGIE.—Per MISS CAMPBELL. Mr. & Mrs. Findlay Hamilton (£50), Mrs. Kilpatrick (17s. 6d.), Mrs. Nairn, Senr (10s.), Mrs. Fraser (10s.), Miss Campbell (10s.), Mrs. Dubs (10s.), Sums under 10s (£1 1s.)	53	18	6
FENWICK.—Per MRS. T. W. PATON. Result of Drawing-room Meeting at Hallhouse, addressed by Miss Etta Shankland (£20), Alex. Fairlie, Esq. (£10)	30	0	0
GREGHORN.—Per MISS GALLACHER. *Staff and Pupils*, Greghorn Public School, per Geo. Andrews, Esq., Headmaster (£7 9s. 1½d.), *Staff and Pupils*, Springside School, per Hugh Black, Esq., Headmaster (£2 11s.), *Staff and Pupils*, Greghorn Crossroad School, per R. Herries, Esq., Headmaster (11s.)	10	14	1½
CROSSHOUSE. — Per MRS. MCLEAN. Staff and Pupils, Crosshouse Public School, per A. B. Milroy, Esq., Headmaster, after address by Miss Etta Shankland	5	0	0
Total received for Districts	£301	0	1½

Further donations collected per Miss Etta Shankland: Proceeds of Flag Day, per Alex. McCulloch, Esq., Deputy Treas. (£128 9s. 6d.), Alex. Walker, Esq. (£50), Mrs. J. G. Sturrock (£50), Anonymous (£50), Miss Wood (£50), Mr. & Mrs. R. Johnstone Paton (£50), Mrs. Mann Thomson (£50), Mrs. Andrew Arthur (£50), Mrs. Cunningham (£25), Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Lawson (£20), Mrs. Hugh Neilson (£20), Saxone Shoe Co. (£20), Colonel & Mrs. Pollok-Morris (£10 10s.), His Grace the Duke of Portland (£10), Colonel & Mrs. Cunninghame (£10), Frank Abbot, Esq. (£10), Empire Picture House—Result of Entertainment—per Miss Rowler (£8 16s. 4d.), Mrs. Crichton Stuart (£5), Mrs. Jas. Lindsay (£5), David Martin, Esq. (£5), Kilmarnock W.S.S., per Mrs. Stuart Park (£4), Jas. Caldwell, Esq. (£2), Miss Montgomerie (£2), The Misses Stevenson (£2), The Hon Alex. Shaw, M.P. (£2 2s.), Messrs. Blackwood Morton & Sons (£2 2s.), Lady Houldsworth (£1 1s.), Miss Mary Muir (£1), St. Andrew's U.F. Bible Class, per W. S. Sproat, Esq. (£1), Mr. & Mrs. John Caldwell (£1), Anonymous (£1), Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (£1), Messrs. Grant & Ritchie (£1), Messrs. Gilmour & Smith (£1), "A Friend" (10s.), Mrs. A. E. Clarke (10s.), Sums under 10s. (£5 10s. 6d.) 656 11 4

TOTAL FOR WARDS I.	106	5	3
II.	20	11	10½
III.	131	19	3
IV.	41	0	1
V.	147	11	7½
VI.	10	0	0
VII.	58	12	9½
VIII.	60	15	3
TOTAL FOR DISTRICTS	301	0	1½
	£1,534	7	7
Less advertising, printing, stationery, postage, etc. (£16 6s. 10d.), In hand for unpaid expenses (£12 13s. 2d.)	29	0	0
	£1,505	7	7

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, much new work being undertaken, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H., Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed: "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or to Miss Gosse, Joint Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to May 29th, 1918	318,758	10	9
Further donations received to June 6th, 1918:—			
*Hawick W.S.S., per Miss Jean Brunton, Hon. Treas.—Result of Flag Day in Hawick and Stobs, £50 for upkeep of two "Hawick" Beds (Corsica and Royaumont)	90	0	0
Miss C.	4	0	0
*Domestic Staff, St. Mary's School, Melrose (Monthly donation)		10	0
Anonymous, per Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treas., S.W.H.	50	0	0
*Greenock Higher Grade School, per Jas. Beattie, Esq., Headmaster, Staff (£4 3s. 6d.), Pupils (£4 10s.), for upkeep of School Bed (Corsica) ...	8	13	6
*Subscriptions from America, per Miss Kathleen Burke, per Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell & Co., London, per Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York (£1,000 earmarked for Sailanches and Corsica)	1,500	0	0
*Sir R. Rowand Anderson, Edinburgh (Monthly donation)	2	0	0
*Nairn W.S.S., per Mrs. Ellis, Hon. Treas.	20	0	0
Anonymous, per The Manager, Bank of Scotland (West-End Branch)	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Result of Flag Day held on May 25th, in the Parish of Makerstoun and a few adjacent Farms (Gaalalaw, Millfield, and Dalave) by the School Girls of Makerstoun Public School, per Miss Helen M. Galloway	2	2	0
Per Miss E. Rachel Jamieson, Organiser, S.W.H.: *George Menzies, Esq., Managing Director, North British Steel Foundry, Bathgate (£10 10s.), Employees, Edinburgh and Leith Gas Commissioner Gas Works, Granton, Edinburgh (£3 3s. 1d.), Employees, Capsule Dept., Messrs. T. & H. Smith, Manufacturing Chemists, Edinburgh, per Miss A. Christie Cormach (£1 3s.), Mrs. Robert Archibald (2s. 6d.)	14	18	7
*Mrs. MacLeod	5	0	0
Anonymous, per Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treas., S.W.H.	1	10	0
*Miss S. Mair	1	0	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: *Employees, Messrs. Dick, Kerr & Co., Kilmarnock	5	9	2
"A Visitor at Aberdour, Fife"	1	0	0
*"The Misses E," Bo'ness ...	2	5	0
*Mrs. Legat	3	10	0
*The Misses Paton	1	0	0

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WOMEN WORKERS & THE FUTURE.—2.

Young Women Workers.

Life Assurance should appeal with particular force to the younger women workers, because the earlier in life one assures, the lower are the premiums necessary to secure a given income in later years.

For example, a woman aged 21 next birthday can secure an Endowment Assurance for £200 (with profits) payable at age 50 for an annual premium of £6 15s. 6d. or for £200 (without profits) for £5 6s. 10d. per annum. Besides being an absolutely safe investment, the whole of the £200 (with or without profits) becomes immediately payable to the next of kin should death occur any time after the first premium has been paid.

An interesting booklet "The Future of Women Workers" just issued, shows how by small payments out of present earnings, a woman may make provision for her own future and for her dependents if any. Write for a copy to-day!

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	£	s.	d.
*Collected by Mrs. Young, for upkeep of "Trinity Heroes" Bed (Royaumont): R. A. Robertson, Esq. (£5), W. Flockhart, Esq. (£5), Sir Richard Mackie (£2), Lady Mackie (£1), R. Mackie, Esq., Jr. (£1), Mrs. Simpson (10s.), Mrs. Armit (10s.), Miss Margaret Forgan (3s.)	15	3	0
*Per Miss Geraldine Cooke: *Chirnside* Flag Day, per Mrs. Glegg (£17 1s. 10d.), *Aytoun* Flag Day, per Miss M. M. Wilson (£7 17s. 6d.), *St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews, per Miss Bentinck Smith—Result of Miss Vera Holme's Lantern Lecture (£12 11s. 6d.), Miss Holme's Meeting, per Miss Howden Pencaitland (£2 17s. 3d.), Donation after Miss Holme's Lecture, Miss Wright (£1) ...	41	8	1
*"I. S. P."		10	0
*Anonymous	25	0	0
*"Lerwick Emergency Helpers," per Miss Jessie T. Mitchell, Hon. Treas., for upkeep of "Lerwick" Bed (Royaumont)	25	0	6
Oban W.S.S., per Miss Agnes H. Fleming, Sec.	2	16	2
Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee, per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas. (May Donations):— *Proceeds of Carnival and Jumble Sale in Motherwell, per Mrs. Jackson, for Dr. Elsie Inglis Memorial (£210), Children's Sale of Work, held by the Misses Sine Armstrong, Majorie Barclay, Constance Cree, Isobel Campbell, Peggy Campbell, Betty Munro Kerr, Lilian Munro Kerr, Connel and Marian Matheson, Nancy Lilburn, Enid France, Nan Reid, Griselda Shanks, and Alice Stephen (£175), *Paisley Fund, Paisley W.S.S., Members and Friends, per Miss Todd, Hon. Treas., Paisley W.S.S., for the upkeep of seven beds for six months (£175), *Collected in Troon, per Mrs. MacKintosh: From the Troon Parish Church Women's Guild (General Funds) (£5), For the Dr. Elsie Inglis Unit in Serbia (£35 1s.), To Name "Troon" Bed (Sallanches) (£50) (£90 1s.), *North Cowal Committee, per Mrs. Thomson, Proceeds of Jumble Sale (£50), *"A Lady," per Messrs. Mitchells, Johnstone & Co., Writers (£25), *Lesmahagow Flag Day, per Miss Cathero (£20 17s. 4d.), *Queen Margaret College, per Miss Annie Barlow, further donation for upkeep of "Queen Margaret College" Bed (£18 17s. 6d.), *Proceeds of Entertainment in Blanefield, per Mrs. Horsburgh (£17 14s. 9d.), *Glasgow Conservatoire of Music, Collection at Students' Concert per Gilbert J. Ferrier, Esq. (£16 6s.), *Stepps District Flag Day, per Mrs. Murray and Miss Johnstone (£15 2s. 6d.), *Park School P.S.S.A., per Miss Crichton, further donation from proceeds of Entertainment (making total £31) (£15), *Lenzie Flag Day, per Miss Duff, towards upkeep of Bed (£12 16s.), *Mrs. G. B. Crookston, per Messrs. G. H. Robb & Crosbie (£10), *Flag Day in Calderhead, Shotts, per James Heard, Esq. (£9), *Flag Day in Cardross, per Miss Eunice Murray (£7 17s. 3d.), *Cumbernauld District Flag Day, per Mrs. Alan Burns (£7 15s. 4d.), *Monkton Flag Day, per Mrs. Reid (£5 14s.), *Mr. & Mrs. Dennistoun (£5), Minniegaff, Creebridge, and Blackcraigs Work Parties and V.A.D. Fund, per Mrs. Armitage (£5), *Plotholders on Merrylee Estate, per Mrs. Brownlee (£4 6s.), Collection at Lecture in Hamilton Academy, per D. M. Andrew, Esq., Rector (£4), *Durisdeer Parish Flag Day, per Mrs. Connell (£3 17s.), *Rutherford U.F. Church, per A. Chalmers, Esq. (£2 4s. 11d.), Sandyhills U.F. Church Girls Auxiliary, per Rev. Alex. Strang (Salonica) (£2), Miss Mackay (for the Serbians) (£2), *Ayr W.S.S., per Mrs. Alexander (£1 16s.), *Junior & Senior Members, Y.W.C.A Govan Branch, per Miss E. M. Ross (£1 5s.), *Miss M. L. Arthur, for Dr. Inglis Memorial (10s.), for Sallanches (10s.) (£1), Anonymous (£1), Miss Anthony, for Serbian Refugees in Corsica (10s.), *Dr. Nannetti, to provide Roller Skates for Orthopædic Dept., Salonica (10s.), Mrs. Davidson (3s.), *Mrs. Terrace, for Dr. Elsie Inglis Memorial Hospital (2s. 6d.), *Workmen's Scheme:* *Messrs. James Miller, Son & Co. (£50), *Women Employees, Messrs. North British Diesel Engine Works, Ltd., per Robert Paterson, Esq., towards upkeep of Bed (£39 6s. 10d.), *Messrs. Yarrow & Co. Ltd., for upkeep of Bed for 6 months (£25), *Office Staff, Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, per R. McCutcheon, Esq. (£13 13s. 6d.), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Simons & Co. Ltd. (£12), *Officials and Foremen, Messrs. Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. Ltd. (£10), Employees, Mesars. John Grieve & Co. Ltd., Motherwell, per Mrs. Jackson (£5), Employees, Messrs. Winning Mellis & Co. (£5), *Staff and Employees, Messrs. P. & W. MacLellan Ltd., Trongate Yards and Fitzroy Works (£3 13s. 4d.), *Employees, Messrs. Hay, Nisbet & Co. Ltd. (£3), *Machine Shop Employees, Messrs. J. & T. Boyd, Shettleston (£3), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Martin, Sons & Co., Coatbridge (£2 2s.), *Employees, Messrs. Cassel Cyanide Co. Ltd. (£2), *Girls of Messrs. Cleland Dykes Factory, Strathaven (£1 19s. 6d.), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Beattie, Ltd., Dennistoun Bakery (£1 1s. 10d.), *Employees, Messrs. Alexander Jack & Co. Ltd., Motherwell (15s.)	1,094	8	1
*Girton & Newnham Colleges, for "Girton & Newnham" Hospital, per Miss Isabel Scott, Co. Hon. Treas. (£165), [Collected per Miss Rickett, to name the three "Old Hall" Beds for 6 months (£75), for "Birmingham Newnham" Bed (£12 10s.)], Past and Present Pupils Girton & Newnham Colleges, per Miss E. Lawder, Co. Hon. Treas. (£55)	220	0	0
*High School for Girls, Barnsley, per Miss I. B. Pyper, Headmistress, Balances of Tax refunded for Entertainment given by the Girls, in December, 1917	1	1	4
*American Red Cross Society, per Major Wm. Endicott, American Red Cross Commissioner for Great Britain, per Sir Robert Hudson, C.B.E., Chairman of the Finance Committee, British Red Cross Society, London, per Miss Kathleen Burke	10,494	11	1
Part Proceeds of Annual Concert given by the "South Kirk Junior" Choir, Greenock, per Rev. John F. Macpherson	2	2	0
*Additional donation to collection made in Blackburn District, as the result of appeal organised by Miss Irene Curwen, from "Supporter," per H. T. Thomas, Esq., Local Hon. Treas., S.W.H., Blackburn	2	2	0
Miss E. R. Duncan	5	5	6
The "Silver Thimble Fund," Miss E. H. Hope-Clarke, Founder and Organiser, Wimbledon, S.W., Special effort in Clifton and Bristol, organised by Miss C. B. Davey, Bristol	500	0	0
*"Hongkong War Charities Committee," per Murray Stewart, Esq.	100	0	0
Lieut. Schweller, per Miss Young	4	0	0
Sale of Printed Paper, per Mrs. Esslemont	1	6	9
*Per Miss A. Macdonald Clarke, for "Scots Thistle" Bed (Royaumont)	2	10	0
	£333,058	13	0
Deduct London Committee Balance and Proportion of May Subscriptions received from America and Canada, per Miss Kathleen Burke	5,897	5	6
	£327,161	7	6

* Denotes further donations.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Names of Beds.	*Donors.*
"Hawick" (2 beds) (Royaumont and Corsica, further 6 months each) ...	Hawick W.S.S., per Miss Jean Brunton, Hon. Treas.
"Trinity Heroes" (Royaumont, further 3 months)	See list for names of donors.
"Lerwick" (Royaumont, further 6 months)	"Lerwick Emergency Helpers," per Miss Jessie Mitchell.
"Paisley" I. & II. (Royaumont, further 6 months each)	Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow W.S.S., per Paisley W.S.S.
"Paisley" III. & IV. (Royaumont, further 6 months each)	Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow W.S.S., per Paisley W.S.S.
"Paisley Potterhill" (Corsica, further 6 months)	Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow W.S.S., per Paisley W.S.S.
"Paisley John Neilson Institute" (Royaumont, further 6 months) ...	Per Miss Morrison, Hon Treas., Glasgow W.S.S., per Paisley W.S.S.
"Paisley" (Corsica, further 6 months)	Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow W.S.S., per Paisley W.S.S.
"Troon" (Sallanches, 1st year) ...	Per Miss Morrison, per Mrs. MacKintosh.
"Queen Margaret College" (Royaumont, further 3 months)	Per Miss Morrison.
"Lenzie" (Royaumont, further 3 months)	Per Miss Morrison.
"From Employees, North British Diesel Engine Works" (Salonica, further 9 months)	Per Miss Morrison.
"Sheila" (Royaumont, further 6 months)	Per Miss Morrison.
"Old Hall" (3 beds) (Girton and Newnham Unit, further 6 months each)	Per Miss Isabel Co. Treas., Girton and Newnham College War Hospital.
"Birmingham Newnham" (Girton & Newnham Unit, further 3 months)	Per Miss Isabel Co. Treas., Girton and Newnham College War Hospital.

Reports from Societies.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Annual Meeting was held on May 21st in the Congregational Hall, Oxton Road. A very fair audience was attracted thither by the presence of Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, who gave a most eloquent address. The Mayoress (Mrs. Smardon, M.A.) presided, and the occasion was also noteworthy in that the M.P. for the borough—Mr. Alfred Bigland, a former Anti—proposed the vote of thanks to the speakers, acknowledging his conversion as being due to his recognition of the services that women have rendered to the nation.

The Birkenhead Women's Local Government Society, having recently been re-formed into a Women Citizens' Association, the Women's Suffrage Society is represented thereon.

The Secretary of the Women's Suffrage Society has just concluded a series of over a dozen meetings held all over the town for the purpose of explaining the new Reform Act so far as it affects women, and to urge the necessity of women registering as voters. Co-operative Guilds, Adult Schools, Mothers' Meetings, and Patriotic Clubs readily accepted her offer to address them; her experience proved that women are being much interested in the acquisition of their new power, and many of the organisations asked her to come again in the Autumn to speak further on the same subject.

BANBURY. — A well-attended meeting for members was held by invitation of Mrs. Joseph Gillett on June 7th, when Miss Cartwright took the Chair, and Mrs. Osler, of Birmingham, addressed the meeting on "The Women's Vote and Its Use."

The future work and policy of the Society was then discussed, in view of the new situation created by the passing of the Representation of the People Act.

Miss Gillett and Mrs. Hodgkin were appointed as Hon. Secretaries, and Mrs. Penrose as Hon. Treasurer in place of the retiring officers.

HASLEMERE, HINDHEAD, AND DISTRICT.—On Friday, June 13th, a meeting was held to discuss D.O.R.A., 40 D. After careful inquiry it was decided that this first meeting should be open to women only, and the audience was a large and very representative one. The speaker was Miss Alison Neilans, editor of *The Shield* and Secretary of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Miss Hay-Cooper taking the chair. Miss Neilans gave a most lucid explanation of the regulation, its objects, and its dangers, and she was listened to with the most absorbed attention. At the end of her speech there was some discussion, and an appeal from some members of the N.U.W.W. to the audience not to take any steps till they had heard more. The audience was then asked whether they wished to vote, and the reply being unmistakable, a resolution calling for the repeal of the regulation was put and carried by a very large majority. Those who did not agree simply abstained from voting.

AMBLESIDE.—This society held a series of meetings in their district in May, with Miss Mercer as speaker. The first was held in the Parish Room at Ambleside, where Miss Mercer spoke most convincingly on the subject of Women Citizens' Associations. The second, a drawing room meeting, was held, by kind invitation of Miss Blythe, at Chisleburn, Windermere, and in the evening Miss Mercer addressed a third meeting at Grasmere. All were well attended, and aroused much interest. It is hoped that study circles will be formed in all three places, and will be the foundation of Women Citizens' Associations.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN WORKERS.

A deputation organised by the N.U.W.W., waited upon Dr. Addison at the Ministry of Reconstruction on Friday, June 14th, to press for the immediate appointment of a Ministry of Health, and to bring to his notice the following resolution, which had been passed unanimously:

"The National Union of Women Workers, realising the vital importance of preserving the lives of infants and young children and

of consolidating and improving the health of the whole community, earnestly urges upon the Government the immediate formation of a Ministry of Health, presided over by a Minister of Cabinet rank and including in both higher and lower administrative posts men and women on equal terms.

"Further, it urges that this department should eventually comprise within itself the activities of the other central departments dealing with health, and should simplify and co-ordinate all local machinery concerned with the same subject."

In reply Dr. Addison stated that he was very fully in sympathy with the points which had been raised by the various speakers as regards the Ministry of Health. These would, he thought, be adequately provided for by the Bill now in draft. Among the urgent matters which would have to be considered by the Ministry of Health were the questions of the Poor Law, the treatment of tuberculosis, and the housing problem.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK COUNCIL.

27A, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W. 1.

On behalf of the National Baby Week Council Mrs. H. B. Irving addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Dr. Williams's Library recently on the subject of "Baby Week from the Working-Class Mother's Point of View." The Chair was taken by James Marsden, Esq., a member of the Executive Committee, in the absence of Lady Nott-Bower, who was unavoidably delayed, but who spoke at the close of the meeting. Mrs. Irving said that a most important section of the community was too often left out when Baby Week was talked of; she had accordingly placed the whole question before a large body of working women—who took it up enthusiastically. They sent in papers dealing with their ideas of the success or failure of National Baby Week, which disclosed their own difficulties in the way of health and the rearing of healthy children. The point usually made was that "it encouraged the mothers to get their babies on"; "we took stock of each other," one mother wrote, "it stirred us up." A few understood how broadly Baby Week was upholding mothers' and children's rights, that it was fighting for the raising of standards and better physical, social, and economic conditions.

The speaker enlarged on the difficulties of the housing question. Comparatively few landlords with houses in good positions are willing to take in large families. One writer from a very poor neighbourhood gave several practical hints for necessary improvements; one lavatory in a house for three or four families was not sufficient or healthy, she said; wash-houses could be made larger, and more convenient by putting a tap over the copper; every house ought to have a sanitary dustbin.; more cupboard room would be an advantage, also more ventilation on the stairs. Mothers are keen observers; they notice that water-carts often water the better districts "leaving untouched streets close by that have not seen water for a week and that are simply overrun with children." A great point in favour of Infant Welfare Work is that mothers who attend Voluntary Centres do not regard them in any sense as "charity." The word "charity" has unfortunately come to mean something lowering and unpleasant, bound with red tape. The popularity of the voluntary institution is that its gate is open wide enough to admit all women who want to use it, without class or distinction. It exists to serve the community. You can take any gift from a real friend who depends on you as much as you do on him or her. It is in this spirit that the National Baby Week Council wants to co-operate with the mothers of England.

THE CHILDREN'S JEWEL FUND. — The Administrative Committee of the Children's Jewel Fund, which is a sub-committee of the National Baby Week Council, is continuing its admirable work. American Red Cross Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres are about to be opened under local committees at Swansea, Woolwich and Middlesbrough, in addition to the one already given to Bethnal Green. Within the last fortnight they have made large grants as follows:—Kinross Infant Welfare Centre, £100; Women's League of Service, West Ham Centre, £202 10s. Money has also been given to the Manchester School for Mothers, for their new open-air Observation Nursery; to the Kentish Town Day Nursery, for an open-air Shelter for Delicate Children; while £681 10s. has been allocated for an American Centre at Woolwich for a Home for Ailing Children.

Items of Interest.

Woman-power as well as man-power is to be registered in Canada.

Miss Ward, lady superintendent of the Yarmouth Telephone Exchange, has been presented with the Medal of the O.B.E. for courage and devotion to duty during a bombardment.

Forthcoming Meetings (N.U.W.S.S.)

JUNE 24.

N. Kensington—St. Andrew's House, Tavistock Crescent, Notting Hill—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones—Subject: "Women's New Opportunities" 3 p.m.

Solihull—Mothers' Welcome—Speaker: Mrs. Ring—Subject: "Use of the Vote" 3 p.m.

JUNE 26.

N. Kensington—Raymede School for Mothers, 240, Ladbroke Grove, W. — Speaker: Miss Hay Cooper—Subject: "The Meaning of the Vote" 3 p.m.

Birmingham—Saltley B.W.T.A.—Speaker: Mrs Ring—Subject: "Housing" 3 p.m.

JUNE 28.

Birmingham—Woodbrooke, Selly Oak—Meeting for Women Electors—Speakers: Mrs. Osler, Miss Field, Mrs. Ring—Chair: H. G. Wood, Esq. 8 p.m.

Richmond—13, Cambridge Gardens, Marlborough Road, Richmond—Members' Meeting 5 p.m. Joint Meeting with other Societies—Speaker: Miss C. Tite—Subject: "W.C.A.'s" 5.45 p.m.

JULY 1.

Walworth—Oakley Place, Wesleyan Mission, Old Kent Road—Speaker: Miss Relf—Subject: "Women's Opportunities and Responsibilities" 3 p.m.

Wandsworth—Springfield Hall, Wandsworth Road—Speaker: Miss Helen Downs—Subject "The Importance of Citizenship" 3 p.m.

JULY 3.

Brixton — South Western Fever Hospital, Nurses' Meeting, Landor Road, Stockwell—Speaker: Miss Cynthia Tucker—Subject: "Women's Service" 8 p.m.

JULY 4.

Camberwell — Discussion Circle, People's Church, Denmark Hill—Speaker: Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P.—Subject: "The Drink Question: Compensated Prohibition without Payment"—Chair: Miss Ruth Young 7 p.m.

Coming Events.

JULY 20th—SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Clapham Common, S.W. 4—Second Anniversary of Opening of In-Patient Dept.—Gifts of every description will be gratefully received—Tickets 1s., including tea, from the Secretary of the Hospital, which will be open for inspection from 3.0 to 6.0—The DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND will preside.

JULY 20th—Ascot, Lavender Market, in aid of five "Ascot" Beds with S.W.H. in France, Corsica, Salonica, and of the R. Berks. Regt. Prisoners of War Care Committee—Contributions of lavender fresh or dried, or lavender-coloured articles gratefully received by Miss V. Hanbury, Holmwood Lodge, Ascot.

MISS MAUDE ROYDEN preaches in the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, next Sunday, at the 6 p.m. service. (Moral Problems [3] "Christianity and the Marriage Laws.")

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING WOMEN. — Meeting, Monday, July 1st, at The Connaught Rooms, Gt. Queen-street, at 7 p.m. Speakers: Mr. E. J. Benn, on "Trade Parliaments," and Miss Heitland, on "Advertisement Writing as a Future Career for Women." Business women cordially invited.—Applications should be made to the Hon. Sec., Miss M. M. Longley, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford-street, W.

FABIAN WOMEN'S GROUP.—A public meeting will be held in the Fabian Hall, 25, Tothill-street, Westminster, on Tuesday, June 25th, at 6 p.m. Subject: "Women and the National Guilds." Lecturer: G. D. H. Cole. Chairman: Mrs. Pember Reeves.

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[Continued on page 124.

Continued from page 123.]

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